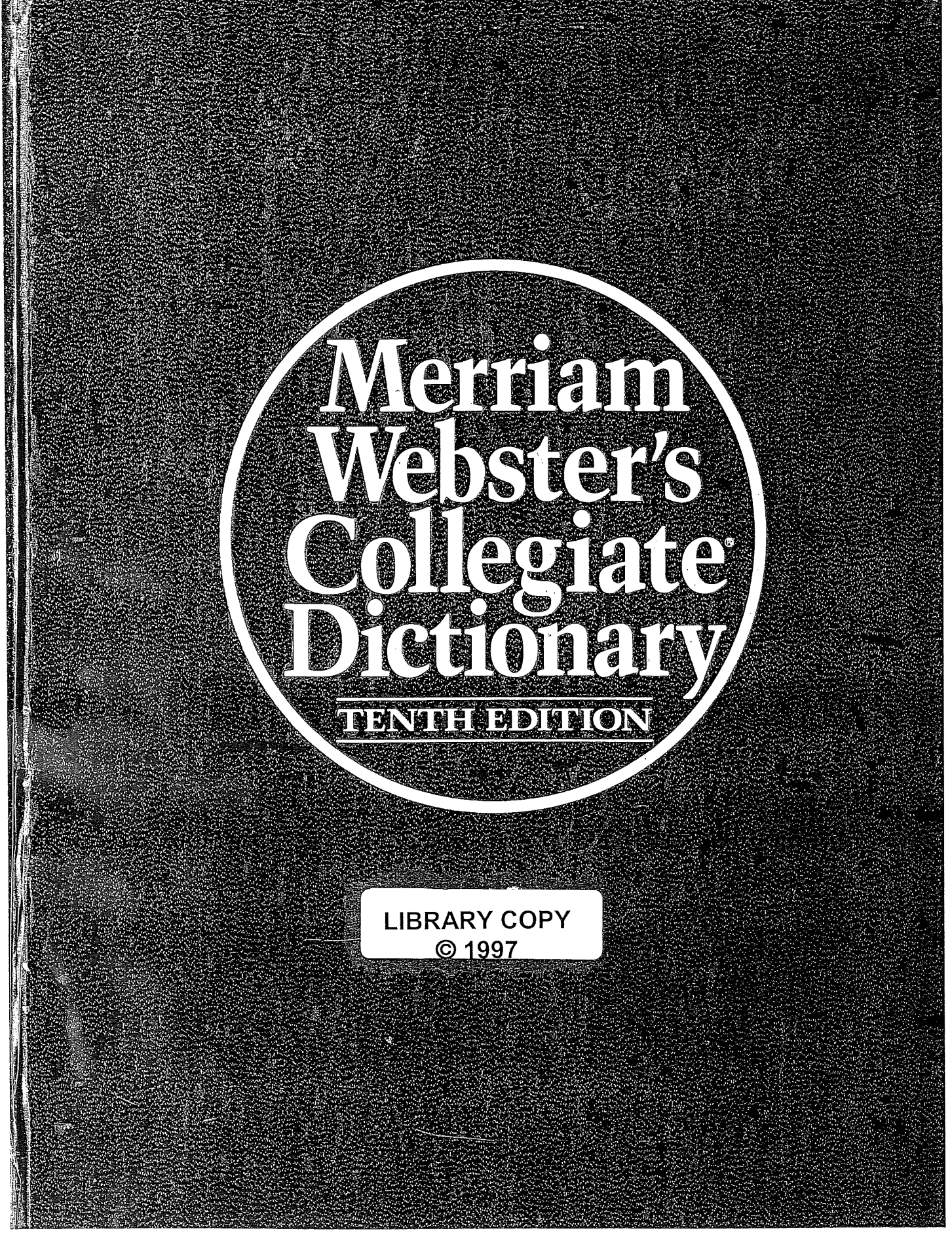


EXHIBIT 16

The image shows the front cover of a Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition. The cover is dark with a fine, pebbled texture. In the center, a large white circle contains the title 'Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary' in a white serif font. Below the title, the words 'TENTH EDITION' are printed in a smaller, white, all-caps sans-serif font, flanked by two horizontal white lines. At the bottom center of the cover, there is a white rectangular label with the text 'LIBRARY COPY' and '© 1997' in black.

Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

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Merriam- Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
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trans-at-lan-tic \tran(t)s-ət-'lan-tik, -tranz-\ *adj* (1779) 1 a: crossing or extending across the Atlantic Ocean (a ~ cable) b: relating to or involving crossing the Atlantic Ocean (~ air fares) 2 a: situated or originating from beyond the Atlantic Ocean b: of, relating to, or involving countries on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean and esp. the U.S. and Great Britain (~ cooperation)

trans-ax-le \tran(t)s-'ak-səl, -tranz-\ *n* [transmission + axle] (1958): a unit that consists of a combination of transmission and front axle used in front-wheel-drive automobiles

trans-civ-er \tran(t)'sē-vər *n* [transmitter + receiver] (1934): a radio transmitter-receiver that uses many of the same components for both transmission and reception

trans-scend \tran(t)'send\ *vb* [ME, fr. L. *transcendere* to climb across, transcend, fr. *trans-* + *scandere* to climb — more at SCAN] *vt* (14c) 1 a: to rise above or go beyond the limits of b: to triumph over the negative or restrictive aspects of: OVERCOME c: to be prior to, beyond, and above (the universe or material existence) 2: to outstrip or outdo in some attribute, quality, or power ~ *vi*: to rise above or extend notably beyond ordinary limits *syn* see EXCEED

trans-scendence \-'sen-dən(t)s\ *n* (1601): the quality or state of being transcendent

trans-scen-den-cy \-dən(t)-sē\ *n* (1615): TRANSCENDENCE

trans-scend-ent \-dnt\ *adj* [L. *transcendens*, prp. of *transcendere*] (1598) 1 a: exceeding usual limits: SURPASSING b: extending or lying beyond the limits of ordinary experience c in *Kantian philosophy*: being beyond the limits of all possible experience and knowledge 2: being beyond comprehension 3: transcending the universe or material existence — **trans-scen-den-tly** *adv*

trans-scen-den-tal \tran(t)-sen-'den-tl, -sən-\ *adj* (1624) 1 a: TRANSCENDENT 1b b: SUPERNATURAL c: ABSTRUSE, ABSTRACT d: of or relating to transcendentalism 2 a: incapable of being the root of an algebraic equation with rational coefficients (π is a ~ number) b: being, involving, or representing a function (as $\sin x$, $\log x$, e^x) that cannot be expressed by a finite number of algebraic operations (~ curves) 3 in *Kantian philosophy* a: of or relating to experience as determined by the mind's makeup b: transcending experience but not human knowledge 4: TRANSCENDENT 1a — **trans-scen-den-tal-ly** \-tl-'ē\ *adv*

trans-scen-den-tal-ism \-tl-'i-zəm\ *n* (1803) 1: a philosophy that emphasizes the a priori conditions of knowledge and experience or the unknowable character of ultimate reality or that emphasizes the transcendent as the fundamental reality 2: a philosophy that asserts the primacy of the spiritual and transcendental over the material and empirical 3: the quality or state of being transcendental; esp: visionary idealism — **trans-scen-den-tal-ist** \-tl-'ist\ *adj* or *n*

transcendental meditation *n* (1966): a technique of meditation in which a mantra is chanted in order to foster calm, creativity, and spiritual well-being

trans-con-ti-nen-tal \tran(t)s-'kän-t'n-'en-tl, -tranz-\ *adj* (1853): extending or going across a continent (a ~ railroad)

trans-scribe \tran(t)'skrib\ *vt* **trans-scribed**; **trans-scrib-ing** [L. *transscribere*, fr. *trans-* + *scribere* to write — more at SCRIBE] (1552) 1 a: to make a written copy of b: to make a copy of (dictated or recorded matter) in longhand or on a machine (as a typewriter) c: to paraphrase or summarize in writing d: WRITE DOWN, RECORD 2 a: to represent (speech sounds) by means of phonetic symbols b: TRANSLATE 2a c: to transfer (data) from one recording form to another d: to record (as on magnetic tape) for later broadcast 3: to make a musical transcription of 4: to cause (as DNA) to undergo genetic transcription — **trans-scriber** *n*

trans-script \tran(t)-skript\ *n* [ME, fr. ML *transcriptum*, fr. L. neut. of *transcriptus*, pp. of *transcribere*] (14c) 1 a: a written, printed, or typed copy; esp: a usu. typewritten copy of dictated or recorded material b: an official or legal and often published copy (a court reporter's ~); esp: an official copy of a student's educational record 2: a representation (as of experience) in an art form 3: a sequence of RNA produced by transcription from a DNA template

trans-script-tase \tran-'skrip-'tās, -'tāz\ *n* [transcription + -ase] (1963): RNA POLYMERASE; also: REVERSE TRANSCRIPTASE

trans-scription \tran(t)'skrip-shən\ *n* (1598) 1: an act, process, or instance of transcribing 2: COPY, TRANSCRIPT; as a: an arrangement of a musical composition for some instrument or voice other than the original b: a recording (as on magnetic tape) made esp. for use in radiobroadcasting 3: the process of constructing a messenger RNA molecule using a DNA molecule as a template with resulting transfer of genetic information to the messenger RNA — compare TRANSLATION 2, REVERSE TRANSCRIPTION — **trans-scrip-tion-al** \-shnəl, -shə-n'l\ *adj* — **trans-scrip-tion-al-ly** *adv*

trans-scrip-tion-ist \-shə-nist\ *n* (1963): one that transcribes; esp: a typist who transcribes dictated medical reports

trans-cul-tur-al \tran(t)s-'kəl-chə-rəl, -'kəlch-rəl\ *adj* (1951): involving, encompassing, or extending across two or more cultures (~ problems)

trans-cu-ta-ne-ous \tran(t)s-'kyū-'tā-nē-əs\ *adj* (ca. 1941): passing, entering, or made by penetration through the skin (~ infection) (~ inoculation)

trans-der-mal \tran(t)s-'dər-məl, -tranz-\ *adj* (1944): relating to, being, or supplying a medication in a form for absorption through the skin into the bloodstream (~ drug delivery) (~ nitroglycerin) (~ nicotine patch)

trans-dis-ci-plin-ary \-di-sə-plə-'ner-ē\ *adj* (1948): INTERDISCIPLINARY

trans-duce \tran(t)s-'dūs, -'dyūs\ *vt* **trans-duced**; **trans-duc-ing** [L. *transducere* to lead across, transfer, fr. *trans-* + *ducere* to lead — more at TOW] (1947) 1: to convert (as energy or a message) into another form (essentially sense organs ~ physical energy into a nervous signal) 2: to bring about the transfer of (as a gene) from one microorganism to another by means of a viral agent

trans-duc-er \-'dū-sər, -'dyū-\ *n* (1924): a device that is actuated by power from one system and supplies power usu. in another form to a second system (a loudspeaker is a ~ that transforms electrical signals into sound energy)

trans-duc-tion \-'dök-shən\ *n* [L. *transducere*] (1947): the action or process of transducing; esp: the transfer of genetic determinants from

one microorganism to another by a viral agent (as a bacteriophage) — **trans-duc-tant** \-tənt\ *n* — **trans-duc-tion-al** \-shnəl, -shə-n'l\ *adj*

tran-sect \tran(t)'sekt\ *vt* [*trans-* + *intersec*] (1634): to cut transversely — **tran-sec-tion** \-'sek-shən\ *n*

tran-sect \tran(t)'sekt\ *n* (1905): a sample area (as of vegetation) usu. in the form of a long continuous strip

tran-sept \tran(t)-sept\ *n* [NL *transeptum*, fr. L. *trans-* + *septum*, *saepium* enclosure, wall] (ca. 1542): the part of a cruciform church that crosses at right angles to the greatest length between the nave and the apse or choir; also: either of the projecting ends of a transept — **tran-sep-tal** \tran(t)'sep-tl\ *adj*

trans-fec-tion \tran(t)s-'fek-shən, -tranz-\ *n* [*trans-* + *infection*] (1964): infection of a cell with isolated viral nucleic acid followed by production of the complete virus in the cell; also: the incorporation of exogenous DNA into a cell — **trans-fect** \-'fekt\ *vt*

trans-fer \tran(t)s-'fər, 'tran(t)s-\ *vb* **transferred**; **trans-fer-ring** [ME *transferren*, fr. L. *transferre*, fr. *trans-* + *ferre* to carry — more at BEAR] *vt* (14c) 1 a: to convey from one person, place, or situation to another: TRANSPORT b: to cause to pass from one to another: TRANSFER c: TRANSFORM, CHANGE 2: to make over the possession or control of: CONVEY 3: to print or otherwise copy from one surface to another by contact ~ *vi* 1: to move to a different place, region, or situation; esp: to withdraw from one educational institution to enroll at another 2: to change from one vehicle or transportation line to another — **trans-fer-abil-ity** \(')(tran(t)s-'fər-ə-'bi-lə-tē\ *n* — **trans-fer-able** also **trans-fer-ra-ble** \tran(t)s-'fər-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **trans-fer-al** \-əl\ *n* — **trans-fer-er** \-ər\ *n*

trans-fer \tran(t)s-'fər\ *n* (1674) 1 a: conveyance of right, title, or interest in real or personal property from one person to another b: removal or acquisition of property by mere delivery with intent to transfer title 2 a: an act, process, or instance of transferring: TRANSFERENCE 2 b: the carryover or generalization of learned responses from one type of situation to another 3: one that transfers or is transferred; esp: a graphic image transferred by contact from one surface to another 4: a place where a transfer is made (as of trains to ferries or as where one form of power is changed to another) 5: a ticket entitling a passenger on a public conveyance to continue the trip on another route

trans-fer-ase \tran(t)s-(ə)'fər-ās, -āz\ *n* (1948): an enzyme that promotes transfer of a group from one molecule to another

trans-fer-ee \tran(t)s-(ə)'fər-ē\ *n* (ca. 1736) 1: a person to whom a conveyance is made 2: one who is transferred

trans-fer-ence \tran(t)s-'fər-ən(t)s, 'tran(t)s-(ə)\ *n* (1681) 1: an act, process, or instance of transferring: CONVEYANCE, TRANSFER 2: the redirection of feelings and desires and esp. of those unconsciously retained from childhood toward a new object (as a psychoanalyst conducting therapy) — **trans-fer-en-tial** \tran(t)s-'fər-ən(t)-shəl\ *adj*

transfer factor *n* (1956): a substance that is produced and secreted by a lymphocyte functioning in cell-mediated immunity and that upon incorporation into a lymphocyte which has not been sensitized confers on it the same immunological specificity as the sensitized cell

trans-fer-or \tran(t)s-(ə)'fər-ər\ *n* (1875): one that conveys a title, right, or property

transfer payment *n* (ca. 1945) 1: a public expenditure made for a purpose (as unemployment compensation) other than procuring goods or services — usu. used in pl. 2 *pl*: money (as welfare payments) that is received by individuals and that is neither compensation for goods or services currently supplied nor income from investments

trans-fer-rin \tran(t)s-'fər-ən\ *n* [*trans-* + L. *ferrum* iron] (1947): a beta globulin in blood plasma capable of combining with ferric ions and transporting iron in the body

transfer RNA \tran(t)s-'fər-\ *n* (1961): a relatively small RNA that transfers a particular amino acid to a growing polypeptide chain at the ribosomal site of protein synthesis during translation — compare MESSENGER RNA

trans-fig-u-ra-tion \(')(tran(t)s-'fi-gy-ə-'rā-shən, -gə-\ *n* (14c) 1 a: a change in form or appearance: METAMORPHOSIS b: an exalting, glorifying, or spiritual change 2 *cap*: August 6 observed as a Christian feast in commemoration of the transfiguration of Christ on a mountaintop in the presence of three disciples

trans-figure \tran(t)s-'fi-gyər, esp Brit -'fi-gər\ *vt* **shaped**; **ur-ing** [ME, fr. L. *transfigurare*, fr. *trans-* + *figurare* to shape, fashion, fr. *figura* figure] (14c): to give a new and typically exalted or spiritual appearance to: transform outwardly and usu. for the better *syn* see TRANSFORM

trans-fi-nite \(')(tran(t)s-'fi-nit\ *adj* [G *transfinit*, fr. *trans-* (fr. L.) + *finit* finite, fr. L. *finitus*] (1902) 1: going beyond or surpassing any finite number, group, or magnitude 2: being or relating to cardinal and ordinal numbers of sets with an infinite number of elements

trans-fix \tran(t)s-'fiks\ *vt* [L. *transfixus*, pp. of *transfigere*, fr. *trans-* + *figere* to fasten, pierce — more at FIX] (1590) 1: to pierce through with or as if with a pointed weapon: IMPALE 2: to hold motionless by or as if by piercing — **trans-fix-ion** \-'fik-shən\ *n*

trans-form \tran(t)s-'fōrm\ *vb* [ME, fr. L. *transformare*, fr. *trans-* + *formare* to form, fr. *forma* form] *vt* (14c) 1 a: to change in composition or structure b: to change the outward form or appearance of c: to change in character or condition: CONVERT 2: to subject to mathematical transformation 3: to cause (a cell) to undergo genetic transformation ~ *vi*: to become transformed: CHANGE — **trans-form-able** \-'fōr-mə-bəl\ *adj* — **trans-for-ma-tive** \-'fōr-mə-tiv\ *adj*

syn TRANSFORM, METAMORPHOSE, TRANSMUTE, CONVERT, TRANSMOGRIFY, TRANSFIGURE mean to change a thing into a different thing. TRANSFORM implies a major change in form, nature, or function (transformed a small company into a corporate giant). METAMORPHOSE suggests an abrupt or startling change induced by or as if by magic or a supernatural power (awkward girls metamorphosed into graceful ballerinas). TRANSMUTE implies transforming into a higher element or thing <at-

\ə\ about \ʌ\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ā\ mop, mar \au\ put \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job \ō\ song \ō\ go \ō\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ū\ loot \ū\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision \ā, k, ŋ, æ, œ, ū, ū, ū, see Guide to Pronunciation